

AC 44362

City & County of the City of Exeter.



Annual Report for 1924,
Vital Statistics,
Sanitary Work, etc.,

BY

P. H. STIRK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Eng.,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXETER:

BEARNE BROS., PRINTERS, SIDWELL STREET.

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I have the honour to present to the Right
Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the City of Exeter my Annual Report for the
Year 1924.

P. H. STIRK.

City & County of the City of Exeter.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mayor—

PHILIP FOALE ROWSELL, Esq., J.P.

Chairman—

Councillor F. J. HANCOCK.

Deputy Chairman—

Councillor J. S. S. STEELE-PERKINS.

Alderman R. M. CHALLICE.

Councillor F. HOULT.

Alderman J. R. NETHERCOTT.

Councillor Miss E. SPLATT.

Alderman P. KELLAND.

Councillor H. VENTON.

Alderman C. J. VLIELAND.

Councillor J. PASSMORE.

Councillor Mrs. F. G. BROWNE.

Councillor G. H. YOUNG.

Councillor T. HOOPER.

Councillor C. B. KELLY.

Town Clerk : H. LLOYD PARRY, Esq.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—

Councillor Mrs. F. G. BROWNE.

Deputy Chairman—

Councillor J. S. S. STEELE-PERKINS.

Alderman J. R. NETHERCOTT.

Alderman C. J. VLIELAND.

Alderman P. KELLAND.

Councillor Miss E. SPLATT.

Councillor F. J. HANCOCK.

Mrs. DEPREE.

Mrs. MILLER.

Mrs. VLIELAND.

Mrs. BALSDON.

} Non-members
of the
Council.

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The Minister of Health in Circular 269 issued in December, 1921, has given definite instructions as to the contents and arrangement of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health. In the Circular it is intimated that he requires a full survey Report at intervals of five years, the intervening Reports to be of a more simple character, and the Reports of 1919 and 1920 are taken as a full survey Report. The following Report is therefore of the nature of an interim Report, and in its compilation the suggestions of the Minister have been closely followed.

Annual Report, 1924.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. Area (acres)	...	...	...	4,702
2. Population (Civilians)	...	...	...	59,880
Total (including Military, etc.)	...	...	...	60,160
3. Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	13,904
4. Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921 Census)	...	...	...	14,843
5. Rateable Value	...	...	...	£439,813
6. Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£1,703

2. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

BIRTHS.

Total (1,105 less 113 outward transfers and plus 18
inward transfers) 1,010 net

		TOTAL.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	...	962	488	474	} Birth-rate
Illegitimate	...	48	27	21	
					16·79

DEATHS.

TOTAL.	M.	F.		Death-rate (R.G.)	13·01
779	354	425	}	Corrected	11·8

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth :—
From Sepsis, 1 ; from other causes, 2.

Infant Mortality Rate, i.e. :—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :
59·405. Legitimate, 59·25. Illegitimate, 62·5.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Cause.	Under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Tot'l
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tubercular Peritonitis...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	2	6	3	...	1	12
Pneumonia	1	1	2	3	4	11
Diarrhœa, etc. ...	...	1	2	...	1	4
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ...	18	3	2	1	...	24
Neglect ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Infantile Convulsions ...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Ill-defined Causes ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Total ...	21	14	13	5	7	60

Of the above 4 attended at the Infant Welfare Centre.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	4
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1
„ „ Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	7
„ „ Diphtheria	1
„ „ Enteric Fever	3
„ „ Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2
„ „ Tuberculosis	73
„ „ Pneumonia	49
„ „ Puerperal Fever	1

MEASLES.

During the year under review Measles were epidemic in the City; 481 cases were known to have occurred, the information being largely obtained from the Schools, but I am satisfied from inquiries made in other directions that this does not represent more than 50 % of the whole. The known cases were visited and advice given to parents, and no deaths occurred amongst these cases. Four deaths were recorded as due to this disease, all under the age of 5 years, and with one exception none were known to my Department until the notification of death was received. This one exception was discovered by accident by a Health Visitor and was then *in extremis*. These circumstances influence me to urge the Local Authority to apply to the Ministry for sanction to again add Measles to the list of notifiable diseases up to the age of 5 years. The greatest epidemic of Measles during my term of office since 1913 was in 1918, when 1,002 cases were notified, with 6 deaths, and the total cost of notification was £24 17s. 0d., the case mortality being '59%, whereas in the year under review with non-notification the case mortality was nearly '9%.

DIARRHŒA.

Posters and handbills of advice were again published and distributed throughout the poorer districts of the City and through the agency of the Infant Welfare Centres.

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	Cases Notified.													Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.													
	Total.														Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 & over	Total.	
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 & over																
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	1	1	1	12	7	6	6	4	...	...	38	34	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	2	2	4	8	30	3	2	2	...	...	...	54†	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	6†	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	2	...	6	...	2	9	9	5	7	6	7	6	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	10	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	2	9	4	12	25	90	24	5	1	1	...	...	173	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Deaths from cases notified and not total number of deaths from Pneumonia.

† 1 case withdrawn as wrong diagnosis.

‡ Of the 6 cases notified 2 were in the local Hospital and were admitted from the County. Of the remaining 4 cases, two were withdrawn as wrong diagnosis.

CHICKEN POX.

Chicken Pox is and has been notifiable in the City of Exeter since January, 1902. It has been somewhat prevalent during the Year and chiefly amongst school children, and the incidence of the Disease shows some relation to school attendance. There has been no Mortality due to it, but it has caused considerable anxiety and extra work owing to the prevalence of Small Pox in many parts of Country. All cases not notified by Medical Practitioners have been visited and the diagnosis verified, together with a considerable number at the request of the Medical Practitioners notifying them.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	CASES				Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Still under treatment	Deaths	Removed from District
	Notified	Treated.								
		At Eye Infirmary	At Poor Law Infirmary	Privately						
	15	12	1	2	13	1	—	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE—PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—
5	11	6	2	1	—	—	—	—
10	4	3	2	1	1	—	2	—
15	8	4	2	—	4	4	2	—
20	8	5	1	—	4	5	—	1
25	8	16	1	1	2	7	1	1
35	12	12	—	2	9	4	—	1
45	3	2	1	—	4	3	1	—
55	4	4	1	—	4	3	—	1
65 and upwards	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	2
Totals ...	58	59	10	6	28	31	8	6
					73*			

* Notified 64.

* Not Notified 9.

The above Table shows the notifications received during the year, also the deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS—continued.

The following Table shows the number of notifications received during the last ten years :—

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total.
150	169	172	148	158	186	209	144	130	133	1599

The following Table shows the Deaths from Tuberculosis for the last ten years :—

Disease.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	79	80	84	72	43	54	45	59	46	59	621
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	14	17	19	21	17	10	12	12	5	14	141
Total ...	93	97	103	93	60	64	57	71	51	73	762

And the following the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the last ten years :—

Year.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	79	80	84	72	43	54	45	59	46	59
Death Rate ...	1·30	1·48	1·62	1·43	·728	·879	·756	·988	·763	·9807

We had altogether at the end of the year, 841 cases of notified Tubercular disease in the City, 689 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 152 non-pulmonary; the incidence being greater in the insanitary quarters, particularly the areas I have condemned under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, although it must be admitted that other factors are operating with increased force in these areas, besides that of bad housing. Of these 841 cases, 656 were attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary, either for observation or treatment, or both, and 63 were in Institutions

The following Table shows the number of non-pulmonary cases notified during the last ten years :—

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total.
15	26	27	22	12	13	40	19	20	16	210

The accommodation for the treatment of early cases at the Pinhoe Sanatorium (14 beds) remains the same, as also does that for advanced cases at the Isolation Hospital, where there are two Wards, one (7 male and 7 female beds) for the accommodation of general cases, and the other known as the Red Cross Pavilion (12 beds) for ex-service men in an advanced stage of the disease.

Honeylands Children's Sanatorium, Whipton, was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st July. The period is too short to give any definite useful information as to the effect of treatment, but on the whole it may be said that it has been very encouraging. At the end of a completed year I hope to be in a position to give details fully justifying this opinion. A school has been opened in connection with the Institution, and the time table has been approved by the Ministry. The cost of the School, contrary to expectation, has to be paid by the Public Health Committee and not the Education Committee. 34 children were admitted and 14 discharged, leaving 20 under treatment at the end of the year.

The following Tables give details of patients treated at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Pinhoe :—

Remaining under treatment 1/1/24.			Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.								Remaining under treatment 31/12/24		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	Males.			Females.					M	F	TOTAL
						Arrested.	Improved.	Worse.	Arrested.	Improved.	Same.	Worse.	Total.			
7	5	12	15	15	30	10	3	2	8	2	4	1	30	7	5	12

Table showing details of the cases treated at the Tuberculosis Hospital, Whipton, during 1924 :—

Remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1924.			Admitted during the year.			Discharged during the year.			Deaths during the Year.			Remaining under treatment 31st Dec., 1924.		
M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
8	5	13	9	9	18	6	6	12	3	1	4	8	7	15

Table showing details of cases treated at the Red Cross Pavilion, Whipton, during the year 1924 :—

Remaining under treatment on 1st January, 1924.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged during the Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Remaining under treatment on 31st Dec., 1924.
12	14	10	4	12

Table showing details of cases treated in Institutions outside the district during 1924 :—

Institution.	Remaining under treatment on 1-1-24.	Admitted during Year.	Discharged during Year.	Remaining under treatment on 31-12-24.
Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony, Papworth Hall, Cambridge ...	1	1	2	—
Preston Hall Tuberculosis Colony, Aylesford, Kent ...	5	1	4	2
Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital ...	—	6	4	2
Total ...	6	8	10	4

I hoped to be able to give the “after” history of all the cases treated at the Sanatorium since its opening, but there has been so much delay in obtaining the necessary information from neighbouring authorities that I do not feel justified in holding up the report any longer for this information but hope to include it in my next Annual Report.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

REPORT FOR 1924.

No. on Dispensary Register, 1st January, 1924	...	659
New Cases entered—		
Notified	... 116	
Not-notified	... 32	
	— 148	
Old Cases re-entered	... 19	
	— 167	
		826
Cases removed as not Tubercular	... 24	
Deaths	... 57	
Transfers to other Districts	... 38	
	— 119	
Cases remaining on Register, 31st December, 1924	... 707*	
Attendances at Dispensary	... 3061	
T.O. Domiciliary Visits	... 1179	
Contacts examined	... 395	
Examination of Sputa—		
Positive	... 62	
Negative	... 258	
	— 320	

*Of this number, 656 were notified cases, and 51 were cases under observation.

REPORT on Dispensary Work by Dr. J. H. ACHESON, Asst. T.O.

In the report for 1924, the figures, as shown on previous page, correspond on the whole very closely with those for the preceding year.

The attendances at Dispensary have come down from 3428 to 3061—chiefly through my rather discouraging certain patients who have no symptoms of active disease, from attending—while examinations of Contacts have increased from 361 to 395. I should like to see many more among the latter number, practically all of them among children of school age, as I find it much more difficult to get them, when older, to come for examination, although it is very desirable that, for several years, from the age of leaving school, these boys and girls, as many as possible, and, certainly, all of them in families with a bad history, should be kept under observation, and re-examined at regular intervals.

In this way also, one is given further opportunities of advising parents either, if possible, to let the child remain at school for another year, or if not, to prevent, as far as one can, some of them from being too early started at work, frequently not under good conditions, and with too long daily hours, for the sake of bringing in some—probably very small—extra weekly contribution towards the Family Exchequer. In very many of these cases, I am confident, that under careful supervision, money expended in order to supplement what the parents can afford, towards providing sufficient and suitable food for their children from 14 to 16 years of age, would be well repaid by the improvement in their health and development—thus preventing some of them from later developing symptoms of active Tuberculosis.

During this year, the Sanatorium at “Honeylands” so generously presented, fully equipped, to the City by Miss Wills, has provided 20 beds for children up to 14 years old.

As regards the question of institutional treatment for cases of Surgical Tuberculosis occurring among children where a prolonged period, of from 12 to 18 months, up to 3 or 4 years, may be necessary, I look forward to the time when, through combination of adjoining Authorities, an institution, where treatment carried out on the lines of that at Alton in Hampshire, or at Sunningdale near Ascot, etc., may be available much nearer to their homes—as at the present time, I know of certain cases where—in spite of all attempts to persuade the parents to allow their children to be sent away in order to get the necessary treatment, they have refused to give their permission to this being done. Knowing that the very large majority of these cases can be (and have been for some years past) cured with complete removal, frequently, of very bad spinal deformities, one can only feel that no case should ever be allowed to continue untreated, steadily going down hill, until the time too quickly comes when nothing can be done.

As regards the question of inducing patients, willingly, to submit to Sanatorium Treatment, there will always remain one outstanding difficulty, on account of which, many, who otherwise would do so, are unable to. I mean, of course, the “money” difficulty, and, in the case of mothers, getting someone to look after their families. In the case of men, time and again, I have found that, after perhaps a month or so away from work, when they feel much better, cough almost gone, etc., they are compelled to start again, far too soon, their work, with the inevitable result of a relapse. In a number of these cases, I have found the assistance, which one has been able to obtain through the “United Services” and the “Devon Patriotic Fund,” or the “Emergency Fund” in connection with the British Red Cross, to be of the greatest help, invaluable assistance having been forthcoming, both in money and kind, which has tided over the time of waiting and so enabled certain patients to accept Sanatorium Treatment, and for which I feel very grateful to the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of these respective Funds. I have also frequently wished that a further extension of “Sanatorium Benefit” for the above purpose, might be forthcoming.

Of course, when the Ministry of Pensions has admitted liability, the whole position is at once altered, but, as time goes on,

naturally, fresh cases are finding it more difficult to establish their claims. I should like here, to mention the benefit which has followed since the establishment in the City during 1921, under a Committee presided over by the late Mr. A. C. Roper, who inaugurated the Scheme during his year of Mayoralty, of the "Semper Fidelis" Company, composed of a limited number of Ex-Service men in receipt of pensions for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, with the object of, after an initial period of training in various forms of light woodwork and carpentry, their finding suitable occupations (at the Quarters available, up to the present, situated in Okehampton Road, St. Thomas), as far as their strength would allow and under medical supervision—a very important factor from the point of view of treatment. This Scheme has, I am sure, been of considerable help, as regards the health of the greater number of these patients, and might be capable of further development, if more widely known, and, as a result, a larger number of orders coming in, which these men could carry out, in this way helping to secure the further success of the Company. Largely, thanks to the interest shown in this Scheme by the Ex-Mayor, who called several meetings for this purpose, as well as of other prominent citizens, I believe that the continued success will be assured.

Besides this money difficulty referred to above, some patients hesitate about going into the Sanatorium through fear, on doing so, of losing their employment, and realising, also, the very slender chance which awaits them on coming out, of getting any fresh work at all, especially, at the present time, when so many able-bodied men are unable to get employment. In this connection, it is very pleasing to be able to mention that in a few instances which I know of, the employer has not only kept the post open, but continued to pay the patient the greater part of his wages, while he has been waiting admission to the Sanatorium,—although in too many cases, patients have found, to their cost, that the fact of their once—perhaps some years ago—having been in a Sanatorium has been "remembered" against them—even though they may never have been infectious (viz:—those in whom Tubercle Bacilli have never been found) and any activity of the disease, which there may have been, has long ago passed away.

Can one wonder then, that, under these circumstances, many patients hesitate too long, before consulting their Doctors,

through fear of being pronounced Consumptive, and the knowledge that notification will follow.

By more active Propaganda, and educating the Public to realize more fully that, in the very early stage, the disease is curable—and by making the Home life more like that which is carried out in the Sanatorium—in these ways, more than in any other, we will find that there will be fewer patients, as time goes on, being recommended for Sanatorium treatment.

One other point I would emphasize, and this, probably, the most important of all, as regards lessening the incidence of the disease—I mean that there should be given compulsory power for removal from their homes of advanced and highly infectious patients, when it can be clearly shown that they are, under existing conditions, a certain source of spreading the disease, especially amongst the children, in their Homes.

The number of Visits which I have made at the Home of Patients—1179—has been very much the same as during 1923—and, for the same reasons which I gave in my previous report, I am anxious that this number should increase as much as possible.

In conclusion, I would again mention my appreciation of the help I have had, in connection with their patients, from the Medical Practitioners in the City, with whom I have been brought into contact.

5. SUMMARY (for reference)**OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND
OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE
DISTRICT.**

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.**(a) GENERAL.**

The Exeter and District Nursing Association provides Nurses who visit patients daily for nursing, dressings, etc., for which payment is required according to the means of the patient.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital provides Nurses for fever cases, as also do the private Institutions.

No home nursing arrangements are made, or partially provided, by the Local Authority, but in the event of Measles becoming epidemic, the Medical Officer of Health is authorised to obtain Nurses should occasion arise, and this arrangement also holds good should a case of Pneumonia arise in a family whose circumstances are such as would not enable them to provide proper nursing.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**ANTE-NATAL WORK.**

(a) *Ante-Natal* work is done in connection with the Infant Welfare Centres.

(b) *Attendances of Expectant Mothers at Infant Welfare Centres.*—

During the year Expectant Mothers made a total of 897 attendances.

AT BIRTH.

29 Midwives notified their intention of practising in the City ; of these 16 belonged either to the Exeter and District Nursing Association or St. Olave's Home ; 26 were trained Midwives and certified by the Central Midwives' Board, and 3 were registered by reason of their being in practice prior to the Act coming into force.

No Midwives are employed, or subsidised, by the Local Authority.

During the year Midwives notified a total of 885 live births and 46 stillbirths. Of the total births notified during the year, 82'3 per cent. were notified by Midwives.

In 217 instances the Midwives summoned medical help for a variety of conditions affecting mother or child, while 44 other notifications in connection with stillbirths, artificial feeding, etc. were received from Midwives.

The amount paid by the Local Authority to Doctors under the Midwives' Act was £100 16s. 0d.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

This is dealt with under the heading of Notifiable Diseases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This is dealt with under the heading of Notifiable Diseases.

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths that occurred during the year was 55, of which 37 were attended by Midwives and 18 by Doctors.

Of this number, 5 appear, from information obtained, not to have passed the 28th week of pregnancy, and therefore were not really stillbirths.

STILLBIRTHS—continued.

Of the 50 rightly notified as stillbirths :—

21 were macerated, showing they died some period anterior to the birth, and of this number—

8 were due to accident or shock ;

3 were due to intercurrent acute disease ;

5 were due to bad general health of mother ;

and there were 5 cases in which no cause could be ascertained.

Of the non-macerated infants, *i.e.*, those who had not died previous to the time of birth :—

9 were abnormal presentations ;

6 were connected with instrumental labour ;

2 were deformed infants ;

3 were due to accident to mother ;

2 were due to ill-health of mother ;

1 was due to venereal disease, and there were

6 cases in which no cause could be assigned,

so that in possibly 11 cases the cause might have been a preventible one.

THE INFANT AND THE YOUNG CHILD.

1,075 notifications of live births were received during the year out of a total of 1,105 registered, so that 97·2 per cent. of the births were notified. Nearly 7·4 per cent. of the notifications were made by Medical Practitioners, 80·1 per cent. by Midwives, and 12·4 per cent. by relatives, etc.

HOME VISITS UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 791 first visits and 1394 subsequent visits to children under the age of 12 months, and 259 visits to children between the ages of 12 months and five years.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

During 1924 there were recorded at the Centres 10,095 attendances of children.

PROVISION OF MILK AND FOODSTUFFS.

The Council is responsible for the issue of fresh and dried milk.

During the financial year 1924-1925 the cost of milk issued either free or at half-cost, was £372 11s. 4d. In respect of this sum £26 7s. 3d. was received from the mothers in part payment.

The Scale approved by the City Council for the issue of milk is as follows :—

No. in Family.	Free of Cost.	At Half Cost Price.
	Income not exceeding per head, less rent.	Income not exceeding per head, less rent.
1 or 2	9/-	10/-
3	8/-	9/-
4	7/-	8/-
5 or more	5/6	7/-

MATERNITY HOME.

9 cases were admitted to the Home by the City Council at a cost of £53 13s. 6d., of which £9 was received back in part payment.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Address.	When Held.	Arrangements for Medical Supervision.	Whether provided by the Council or not.
Central Infant Welfare Centre	51 Magdalen Street	Weekly on Tuesdays at 2.30	Dr. H. T. Depree (temporary)	Yes
Western Infant Welfare Centre	138 Cowick Street	Weekly on Thursdays at 2.30	Dr. C. Mathew, Asst. M.O.H.	Yes
Eastern Infant Welfare Centre	Church Street, Heavitree	Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 2.30	Dr. P. H. Stirk, M.O.H.	Yes
Eastern Infant Welfare Centre	St. Sidwell's Institute, Summerland Crescent	Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 2.30	Do.	Yes
Impetigo School Clinic	5 West Southernhay	Daily at 4.30	S.M.O.	Yes
Ringworm School Clinic	Do.	Do.	Do.	Yes
Scabies School Clinic	Baths & Wash-houses, King St.	When required	Do.	Yes
Diseases of Ears and Eyes School Clinic	5 West Southernhay	Daily at 9.30 a.m.	Do.	Yes
Treatment Centre for Tonsils & Adenoids Operations	Poor Law Infirmary, Heavitree Road	When required	Do.	Yes
Treatment Centre for Errors of Refraction (including Squint) & other defects or disease of the eyes, not treated at Daily Clinic, 5 West Southernhay	Eye Infirmary, Magdalen St.	Mondays and Tuesdays at 10 a.m.	Do.	Yes
Tuberculosis Dispensary	4 Southernhay West	Daily from 9 to 5.30 (except Saturdays 9 to 12.30)	Dr. J. H. Acheson, Asst. T.O.	Yes
Venereal Disease Clinic	Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	MEN. Mondays, 4 p.m. Fridays, 7 p.m. WOMEN. Fridays, 4 p.m.	Dr. C. J. Vlieland	Yes, jointly with the Devon County Council
Cleansing Station	Baths & Wash-houses, King St.	When required	M.O.H.	Yes

HOSPITALS PROVIDED, OR SUBSIDISED, BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Address.	Whether supported Wholly or Partly by the Council.	Accommodation.
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Pinhoe ...	Wholly ...	7 Male and 7 Female Beds
Tuberculosis Hospital ...	Whipton ...	Wholly ...	7 Male and 7 Female Beds
Honeylands Tuberculosis Children's Hospital	Whipton ...	Wholly ...	10 Male and 10 Female Beds
Pensions Ministry and Red Cross Pavilion for Tuberculosis ...	Whipton ...	Wholly ...	12 Male Beds
Maternity Home ...	Southernhay West	Partly ...	Council contribute £50 per annum, and reserve 2 Beds for the reception of necessitous and complicated cases, and cases in which the home surroundings are unsuitable. For these cases the Council pay £2 12s. 6d. per week each.
Isolation Hospital ...	Whipton ...	Wholly ...	24 Beds for Scarlet Fever ; 14 Beds for Diphtheria ; 10 Beds for Enteric Fever and used at present for Tubercular cases ; 20 Beds interchangeable as required ; 8 Beds for observation cases.
Smallpox Hospital ...	Ide ...	Wholly ...	—

HOSPITALS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Name.	Address.	Accommodation.
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital	Southernhay ...	Total beds 222. Children beds 36, only keep 200 occupied
West of England Eye Infirmary	Magdalen Street ...	64 Beds including Cots
Poor Law Infirmary	Heavitree Road ...	100 Beds
Poor Law Infirmary	St. Thomas ...	84 Beds

The Exeter Dispensary in Queen Street treated 2373 out-patients during 1924.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Name.	Address.	Accommodation.
St. Olave's Maternity Home ...	33, Bartholomew Street, East ...	17 Beds for unmarried mothers
St. Mary's Home ...	25, Mary Arches Street	6 Beds for female V.D.
St. Elizabeth's Home (Home of Refuge)	36, Bartholomew Street, West ...	6 Beds for girls in temporary difficulties, or from Police Court
Home of the Good Shepherd ...	Holloway Street ...	70 Beds for M.D. female children and young persons
Dr. Barnardo's Home for Girls ...	Clifton Hill ...	55 Beds
St. Lawrence's Home for Waifs and Strays	Polsloe Road ...	30 Beds

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases :—

One Motor Ambulance provided by the Council.

One Horse Ambulance for tubercular cases.

(b) For non-infectious and accidental cases :—

3 Motor Ambulances provided by St. John Ambulance Association. Council contributes £100 per annum.

6. LABORATORY WORK.

In suspected cases of Diphtheria no charge is made. All V.D. work done without payment. The examination of swabs from Diphtheria contacts is only undertaken free if it is done after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health and the work is undertaken as a Public Health measure.

Pathological and Bacteriological work (V.D. only) is carried out for the Local Authority at Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital by Dr. Solly ; and Bacteriology (other than sputa examinations) is done partly by the City Analyst and partly by the Lister Institute. Sputa examinations are made by the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

EXAMINATIONS AT V.D. DEPARTMENT.

For detection of Spirochetes	...	...	3
For detection of Gonococci	...	...	315
For Wasserman re-action	...	...	201

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

For Tuberculosis—

Sputum.

Positive	...	...	...	62
Negative	...	...	...	258
Total				<u>320</u>

For Enteric Fever—

Positive	...	...	...	6
Negative	9
Sample insufficient	2
Total				<u>17</u>

For Cerebro-spinal Fever—

Negative	Nil
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For Diphtheria, for primary investigation—

Positive	48
Negative	290
				<u>338</u>

For Diphtheria, investigation of cases treated at home—

Positive	...	...	...	5
Negative	...	...	...	14
				<u>19</u>

For Diphtheria, investigation before discharge from Hospital—

Positive	...	...	...	178
Negative	...	...	...	245
				<hr/>
				423
				<hr/>

Diphtheria Anti-toxin and Anti-Meningococci Serum, are issued from the Public Health Department.

LOCAL ACTS, ORDERS, ETC.

Adopted—

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
P.H.A. (Amend.) Act, 1890.
Museum and Gymnasium Act, 1891.
Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.
Public Library Acts.
Baths and Washhouses Acts.
P.H.A. (Amend.) Act, 1907 (all adopted 1909).

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Houses Let in Lodgings, 1924.
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order, 1889.
Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouse, 1913.
Removal of Snow and Keeping of Animals, 1892.
Common Lodging Houses, 1902
Prohibiting the Admission into the Cattle Market of Animals Unfit for Food, 1911.
Building Bye-laws, 1912.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

NAMES PLACED ON REGISTER SINCE COMMENCEMENT

OF THE SCHEME	...	...	...	145
Died	...	...	...	25
Left City	...	...	...	18
Removed to Mental Hospital		...	9	
			—	52
			—	
Remaining on Register 31/12/24		...	...	<u>93</u>
Certified Institutions	...	...	...	26
Non-certified Institutions		...	...	8
Not to be visited	...	...	...	1

UNDER SUPERVISION—

	Central.	Western.	Eastern.	Total.
Females	10	12	5	... 27
Males	13	9	9	... 31
				—
				<u>58</u>

Expenditure for the Financial	}	£1,064 14s. 7d.
Year 1923-4		

EXETER ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

I have the honour to present the following Report of the work of the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the year:—

The accommodation consists of 88 adult beds, arranged in blocks as follows—

One block of 24 beds for Scarlet Fever.

One block of 14 beds for Diphtheria.

One block of 10 beds for Enteric Fever, and used at present for Tubercular cases.

One block of 20 beds, interchangeable as required.

One block of 8 beds for observation cases.

One block of 12 beds provided by the Ministry of Pensions and Red Cross Society for the accommodation of 12 tubercular ex-soldiers or sailors.

The Hospital has a good administrative block, with ample accommodation for extension of staff, and it is recognised that in case of necessity the number of beds can be considerably increased without detriment to the efficient working of the Wards and the well-being of the patients. The whole is of modern construction and design, and is an Institution far above the average.

At present, contracts for the admission of patients exist with the following Local Authorities and others:—

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS—

Holsworthy,	Dawlish,	Crediton,
Ottery St. Mary,	Seaton,	Axminster,
Budleigh Salterton,	Exmouth,	Sidmouth.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS—

Newton Abbot,	Crediton,	Okehampton,
Honiton,	St. Thomas,	South Molton,
Axminster.		

TOWN COUNCILS—Honiton.

Exeter Port Sanitary Authority.

Kelly College, Tavistock.

Secretary of State for War.

Excluding Tubercular cases, which are dealt with under a separate heading, at the beginning of the year 23 cases remained under treatment, 12 of whom were from the County. 184 Cases were admitted during the year, 96 of these coming from the County and 88 from the City, and at the end of the year 1924 15 cases were under treatment, of whom 8 were from the County and 7 from the City.

The following Table shows the number of cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the past ten years :—

		County.	City.	Total.
1915	Total treated at Isolation Hospital.	202	193	395
1916	Do.	93	176	269
1917	Do.	59	98	157
1918	Do.	40	72	112
1919	Do.	61	68	129
1920	Do.	91	108	199
1921	Do.	90	190	280
1922	Do.	126	152	278
1923	Do.	119	98	217
1924	Do.	108	99	207

The following is the mortality amongst the 207 cases during the year :—

	County.	City.
From Diphtheria ...	1	1
From Typhoid ...	1	—

This gives a death rate of 1.59 per 100 cases treated.

The average duration of each patient's stay in the Isolation Hospital was 42·54 days.

				Days.
Against in 1915	...	...	...	46
„ 1916	...	...	...	47
„ 1917	...	...	...	35
„ 1918	...	...	...	36
„ 1919	...	...	...	44
„ 1920	...	...	...	35
„ 1921	...	...	...	43
„ 1922	...	...	...	38
„ 1923	...	...	...	39
„ 1924	...	...	...	42

The average number of Fever patients per day was 22·308.

DIPHTHERIA.

58 Cases of Diphtheria were admitted during the year, of whom 2 died, 53 were discharged cured, and 3 remained under treatment at the end of the year. This gives a mortality of 3·22 per 100 cases. In 2 cases Tracheotomy was necessary, both recovering.

SCARLET FEVER.

92 Cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted during the year. 83 were discharged cured and 9 remained under treatment at the end of the year. There were no deaths from this disease.

MEASLES.

4 Cases of Measles were admitted during the year and discharged cured.

TYPHOID FEVER.

23 Cases of Typhoid Fever were admitted during the year, of whom 1 died, 20 were discharged cured, and 2 remained under treatment at the end of the year. This gives the very low mortality of 4·54 per 100 cases.

CHICKEN POX.

One case of Chicken Pox was admitted from the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and discharged cured.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

2 Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were admitted during the year, of whom 1 was discharged at own request and 1 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

MUMPS.

1 Case was admitted during the year from the Scout Camp at Dawlish and discharged cured.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

1 Notified case was admitted during the year from St. Olave's Home and it was found to be one of Local Sepsis only and was discharged cured.

ERYSIPELAS.

2 Cases were admitted during the year and discharged cured.

The Observation Block has again been of great advantage in the efficient working of the Institution, and has afforded satisfactory isolation for several diseases at the same time, although in close contact, and it gives me great satisfaction to report that no cases of cross-infection arose in this Block.

During the financial year 1924-5 a total of £1,762 9s. 3d. was received for the treatment of Infectious Disease being £1,576 10s. 11d. from outside Authorities and £185 18s. 4d. from City patients.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

The accommodation remains the same. The interior has been cleaned, window blinds fixed, stoves for heating installed, and oil lamps provided, and the Institution is ready at any time for the reception of patients.

It is curious that concurrent with the occurrence of Smallpox in many parts of the Country we have been visited in Exeter by a considerable epidemic of Chicken Pox, the differentiate diagnosis between Chicken Pox and Smallpox has given rise to some anxiety with a large amount of additional work, but so far there has been no case of Smallpox, and the Institution has not been needed.

7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

HOUSES AND PREMISES—

Number Inspected upon Complaint	...	...	582
Number of Defective Yards Paved	...	...	45
Number of Defective Eaves and Gutters Rectified	...	...	52
Number of Walls, Floors, and Ceilings Repaired	...	...	127
Number of Roofs Repaired	...	...	53
Number of Rooms Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	104
Number of Sculleries reconstructed	...	...	1
Number of Coppers and Stoves Repaired	...	...	43
Number of Floor Vents Provided	...	...	10
Number of Windows Repaired or Made to Open	...	...	52
Number of Staircases and Doors Repaired	...	...	7

BATHS, LAVATORIES AND SINKS—

Number of Glazed Sanitary Sinks Provided	...	...	25
Number of Waste Pipes Trapped	5
			5

WORK IN PROGRESS—

Number of Visits made thereto	2404
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OVERCROWDING—

Number of Cases Abated	2
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DRAINS —

Number of Smoke Tests Made	195
Number of Water Tests Made	184
Number Laid or Re-laid	8
Number Cleansed, Trapped and Ventilated	...	...	104
Number of Defective Bell and D Traps Replaced by Stoneware Gullies	...	...	2
Number of Rainwater Pipes Disconnected	...	...	2
Number of Cesspools Rectified	...	...	3

COURTS AND PASSAGES—

Number of Visits made thereto	...	...	267
Number Re-paved	...	...	12
Number Limewashed	...	...	7

WATER CLOSETS—

Number of additional W.C.'s Provided or Reconstructed	...	...	...	16
Number Repaired, Ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	89
Number of Soil Pipes Repaired, Ventilated or Reconstructed	...	...	...	24
Number of Flushing Apparatus Improved	...	...	...	56
Number Limewashed	...	...	...	48

DUST RECEPTACLES (PORTABLE)—

Number of Visits	...	...	...	147
Number of New Dust Receptacles Provided	149

WATER SUPPLY—

Number of Cisterns Cleansed and Repaired	7
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SLAUGHTER HOUSES—

Number of Visits to Public Abattoir	399
Number of Visits made to Private Slaughter Houses	323
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	...	...	...	4

BAKEHOUSES—

Number Inspected	...	...	...	59
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	3

OUTWORKERS—

Number of Premises	38
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DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS—

Number of Inspections Made	340
Number of Contraventions of Acts, Orders and Bye-laws dealt with	6

OFFENSIVE TRADES—

Number of Inspections Made	171
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FOOD—

Number of Preparation and Storage Premises Visited			53
--	--	--	----

Number of Defects Discovered and Remedied	...		11
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ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE—

Number of Cases Abated	7
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ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE—

Number of Removals	49
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Number of Dung-pits Provided or Re-modelled	...			1
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MEETINGS OF OWNERS—

Numbers of Interviews and Appointments Kept	...			200
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RATS—

Premises Inspected upon Complaint		13
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Smoke Observations	4
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INFECTIOUS DISEASE—

Enquiries	178
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MENTAL DEFECTIVES—

Enquiries and Visits Made	90
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PORT WORK—

Number of Vessels Inspected	22
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FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

I.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (3)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	88	—	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	79	2	—
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total ...	167	2	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*				
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances ...	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ...				
Unsuitable or defective ...				
Not separate for sexes ...				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other offences ... (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	3	3	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

HOUSING ACTS.

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	55
Rooms cleansed, whitewashed, etc.			...	...	111
Sculleries rebuilt	...	...	...	...	1
External woodwork, eaves guttering, etc., painted				...	11
Floors re-laid or repaired		...	...	...	35
Walls, ceilings, etc., repaired		...	...	...	102
Roofs repaired or reconstructed	...		...	...	39
Stairs and doors repaired		...	...	...	24
Windows provided to rooms	...		...	...	2
Windows of rooms made to open			...	...	5
Windows of rooms repaired, etc.			...	...	99
Yards repaved or repaired	...		...	...	9
Drains reconstructed		...	...	...	3
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Defective or insufficient eaves gutters or rainwater pipes					17
Scullery troughs provided		...	...	...	1
Waste pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	9
Water closets reconstructed		...	...	...	2
Water closets repaired		...	...	...	8
Defective water closet pans re-placed with pans of wash-down pattern and flush improved			...	...	1
Flushing of water closets improved			...	...	1
Water closets provided with a window			...	...	1
Water closets limewashed	...		...	...	6
Coppers, stoves, and grates repaired			...	...	50
External (plastering) walls repaired			...	...	14

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 12 Private Slaughter Houses in use in the district. All have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The Public Abattoir was more largely used than in the previous year, and was exceedingly well conducted.

DISINFECTION, ETC.

The arrangements for Disinfection are as follows :—

(a) At Isolation Hospital. All is done by steam, except in the case of perishables by Formalin vapour.

(b) Similar arrangements as (a) at Central Dépôt.

House disinfection is done by the Public Health Department with Formalin vapour or spray, and numerous rooms with sulphur.

The treatment of Scabies is carried on in a small cleansing room adjoining the City Baths and Washhouses, where a plentiful supply of hot water is obtainable.

There are no specially constructed rooms at which disinfection of verminous clothing and other articles can be done by S.O.2., all such work being accomplished by steam at the Central Disinfecting Station.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Article.	Examined.		Adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
New Milk	93	—	12	—
Scald Milk	2	—	—	—
Cream	9	—	—	—
Preserved Cream ...	2	—	—	—
Dried Full Cream Milk ...	—	4	—	—
Dried Half Cream Milk ...	—	1	—	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk (sweetened) ...	—	4	—	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk (unsweetened) ...	1	4	1	1
Machine Skimmed Conden- sed Milk (sweetened) ...	—	4	—	—
Butter	8	35	3	3
Sausages	—	12	—	—
Honey	—	14	—	—
Cheese	—	18	—	—
Ammo. Tinct. Quinine ...	—	10	—	—
Mercury Ointment ...	1	10	—	1
	116	116	16	5
Total	232		21	

Four summonses were issued in respect of adulterated New Milk, and defendants were fined: In one case, £1 and costs; in one case, 10s. and Analyst's Fees; and the remaining two cases were heard together, and a fine of £2 and Analyst's Fees for attendance inflicted.

A summons was issued in respect of Adulterated Condensed Full Cream Milk (unsweetened), and defendants were fined £2 and costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS,
1912 and 1917.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream—

	Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	Number in which Preserva- tive was reported to be present, and percentage of Preservative found in each Sample.
New Milk ...	93	Two. (1) 0·036 % of boric acid or 3·15 grains per pint (2) 0·01 % of boric acid or 0·87 grains per pint
Scald Milk ...	2	Nil
Cream ...	9	"
Dried Full Cream Milk ...	4	"
Dried Half Cream Milk ...	1	"
Cond. Full Cream Milk (unsweeten'd	5	"
Cond. Full Cream Milk (sweetened)	4	"
Machine Skimmed Cond. Milk (sweet- ened) ...	4	"

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for
analysis to ascertain if the statement on the label as to
Preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statement made ...	Two
(2) Statements incorrect ...	Nil
(3) Percentages of Preservative found in each sample Same as on label	Percentage stated on Statutory label Boric acid not exceeding 0·4 per cent,

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent. ... Two

(2) Below 35 per cent. ... Nil

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed ... Nil

(d) Particulars of each case in which the regulations have not been complied with, and action taken ... Nil

3. Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream ... Nil

4. Other observations, if any ... Nil

MEAT INSPECTION.

The following figures show the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir and the fees earned during the Financial Year 1/4/24 to 31/3/25.

ANIMALS.	Number slaughtered.	Fees earned for slaughter.	Lairage. No. of days.	Fees earned for lairage.	Storage. No. of days.	Fees earned for storage.	Total fees earned.
Cattle	...	£ s. d. 262 17 6	1775	£ s. d. 22 3 9	310	£ s. d. 3 17 6	£ s. d. 288 18 9
Calves	...	59 13 6	3	6	77	12 10	60 6 10
Sheep	...	100 6 3	8	8	60	5 0	100 11 11
Pigs @ 1/-	...	179 18 0	}	8	7	1 2	187 9 10
" @ 2/6	...	7 10 0					
Total	...	610 5 3	1790	22 5 7	454	4 16 6	637 7 4

Amount received from the sale of Cartridges, £27 19s. 0d. Amount received from the sale of blood, £39 4s 0d.

The following is a table of the charges in force :—

Slaughtering tolls, including lairage for two days.			Lairage tolls per day, after expiration of second day.		Storage tolls per day, after expiration of second day.	
For every Bull, Bullock, Cow or Heifer	s. d.		3d.		3d.	
For every Calf	1 6		2d.		2d.	
For every Pig	1 0		2d.		2d.	
For every Sow or Boar over 14 score	2 6		2d.		2d.	
For every Sheep or Lamb	3		1d.		1d.	

The following is a summary of Meat and Food Inspections and Condemnations for the year :—

No. of Visits made to Slaughter Houses	...	722
No. of Seizures and Surrenders of Diseased Meat—		
(a) At the Abattoir	... ..	653
(b) At Private Slaughter Houses, Shops, etc.		49
Magisterial Orders obtained .	...	12

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

1924.

WHOLE CARCASSES SEIZED OR SURRENDERED ON ACCOUNT OF GENERALIZED TUBERCULOSIS.

Description.	Number of Animals.	WEIGHTS.											
		CARCASSES.				ORGANS & OFFAL.				TOTALS.			
		T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.
Cows	26	5	12	1	9	1	19	3	17	7	12	0	26
Heifers	4		19	1	0		6	2	11	1	5	3	11
Steers	1		5	1	0		1	0	8		6	1	8
Bulls	1		10	2	18		2	3	5		13	1	28
Calves	2		2	1	6		1	0	8		3	1	14
Pigs	18	1	2	1	24		4	2	3	1	6	3	27
Totals	52	8	12	1	1	2	15	3	24	11	8	0	25

PARTS OF CARCASSES, OFFAL, ETC., SEIZED OR SURRENDERED ON ACCOUNT OF LOCALIZED TUBERCULOSIS.

Description.	Number of Animals.	WEIGHTS.											
		MEAT.				ORGANS & OFFAL				TOTALS.			
		T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.	T	C	Q	Lbs.
Bovines	137		10	0	5	2*	8	3	11	2	18	3	16
Calves	3							1	9			1	9
Pigs	95		11	3	27		16	3	16	1	8	3	15
Totals	235	1	2	0	4	3	6	0	8	4	8	0	12

*Included here 60 heads.

PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED.

Particulars.	Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
12 Boxes of Fresh Fish ...		12	0	0
1 Pail of Fresh Fish ...				20
4 Boxes of Fish Fillets ...				24
71 Bags of Potatoes ...	3	11	0	0
21 Pieces of Pickled Pork ...			1	26
Bacon and Ham ...			1	0
15 Fowls and 1 Salmon ...			1	24
Chocolates ...			1	25½
One tin of Preserved Eggs ...			1	16
Totals ...	4	5	1	23½

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Whole carcasses including offals on account of Generalised Tuberculosis	11	8	0	25
Parts of Carcasses and Offals, etc., on account of Localised Tuberculosis ...	4	8	0	12
Whole carcasses including offals on account of diseases or conditions other than Tuberculosis ...	4	6	2	18
Parts of carcasses and offals, etc., on account of Local affections ...	3	8	0	19
Imported Meat ...	1	4	2	8
Other Foods ...	4	5	1	23½
Total weight of Meat and other Foods seized or surrendered ...	29	1	0	21½

PARTS OF CARCASSES, OFFAL, ETC., SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED ON ACCOUNT OF MINOR
DISEASES AND CONDITIONS (OTHER THAN
TUBERCULOSIS), SUCH AS RHEUMATISM,
PLEURISY, PARASITES, ETC.

	Weight.											
	Meat.				Offal.				Total.			
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Beef		1	2	4	1	3	0	0	1	4	2	4
Mutton and Lamb		3	1	27		11	0	9		14	2	8
Pork			1	9	1	6	0	16	1	6	1	25
Veal			1	14		2	0	3		2	1	17
Venison				21								21
Total		5	3	19	3	2	1	0	3	8	0	19

WHOLE CARCASSES, INCLUDING OFFALS, ETC., ALSO
OFFALS FROM CONTACTS, SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED ON ACCOUNT OF SWINE FEVER.

Description.	Number of whole Carcasses seized or surrendered.	Weight.				Number of Offals taken from Contacts.	Weight.			
		T.	C.	Q.	L.		T.	C.	Q.	L.
Sows ...	7		19	1	16	} 124		19	2	24
Other Pigs	26		14	0	2					
Totals	33	1	13	1	18					

The particulars in this Table are included in the two
previous Tables.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD SEIZED OR
SURRENDERED, SHOWING WEIGHT MONTHLY.

Month.				Weight.			
				Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January	...	...	...	2	7	3	14
February	...	...	...	1	18	3	0½
March	...	...	...	2	19	1	19
April ...	...	...	...	2	4	1	14
May ...	...	...	...	1	15	1	23
June ...	...	...	...		12	3	6
July ...	...	...	...	5	6	3	23
August	...	...	...	3	0	1	5
September	...	...	...	2	0	3	20
October	...	...	...	2	13	1	15
November	...	...	...	2	19	1	13
December	...	...	...	1	1	2	9
Total ...				29	1	0	21½

8. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Officer to the Mental Deficiency
Committee, and Medical Superintendent to the
Isolation Hospitals—*

P. H. STIRK, § M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Eng.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School
Medical Officer—*

C. MATHEW, § L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis
Officer—*

J. H. ACHESON § M.B., Ed. and C.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to the Central Infant Welfare Centre—

H. T. DEPREE, || § B.A., M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Matron of Isolation Hospital—

MISS R. E. A. HUTTY. §

Matron of Tuberculosis Sanatorium—

MISS A. AVERY. §

Matron of Tuberculosis Children's Hospital—

MISS A. M. PHILLIPS. §

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food
and Drugs Acts—*

ARTHUR E. BONHAM, § F.S.I.A.

Cert., London Sanitary Inspector's Exam. Board.

Cert., Royal Sanitary Institute.

Cert., Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Foods; etc.

9. HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	100
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme					4 Houses 12 Flats

I.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES—

Inspection—(i) Total No. of Dwelling Houses
inspected for housing defects under Public
Health or Housing Acts 103

(2) No. of Dwelling Houses which were inspect-
ed and recorded under the Housing (Inspection
of Districts) Regulations, 1910 55
also an
exhaustive
Survey
was made
in 1919.

(3) No. of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state
so dangerous or injurious to health as to be
unfit for human habitation 7

(4) No. of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those
referred to under the preceding sub-heading)
found not to be in all respects reasonably fit
for human habitation 96

**II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF
FORMAL NOTICE—**

No. of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in
consequence of informal action by the Local
Authority or their Officers 64

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS—

(a) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing,
Town Planning, etc., Act., 1919—

(1) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of
which notices were served requiring repairs ... 33

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS (continued)—

(2) No. of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit—

(a) By owner	...	...	...	20
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	2

(3) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close	Nil
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(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	19
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(2) No. of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied—

(a) By owners	14
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909—

(1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	3
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(2) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	Nil
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(3) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	1
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(4) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	Nil
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(5) No. of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	1
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